

# Claims

[c1] I claim:

1. A method to produce a rotated image of a viewer thereof, said image being observable to the viewer in real-time, comprising the steps of:

a) arranging two planar mirror surfaces to form a mirror assembly, wherein the planes defined by the surfaces form an intersection having an interior angle of ninety degrees;

b) positioning a viewer to face the interior angle and about or near an axis that is perpendicular to the intersection and bisects the interior angle; and,

c) orienting the intersection to be other than perpendicular to a plane that passes through both eyes of the viewer and also is coincident with the line of sight of the viewer.

[c2] 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the intersection is parallel to the plane that passes through both eyes of the viewer, whereby the image is inverted.

[c3] 3. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of:  
d) disguising the intersection by forming lines parallel to the intersection at the surface of at least one of the mir-

rors.

- [c4] 4. A method for rotating a self-image of a viewer, said image being observable to the viewer in real-time, comprising the steps of:
- a) arranging two planar mirror surfaces to form a mirror assembly, the planes defined by the surfaces forming an intersection with an interior angle of ninety degrees;
  - b) positioning a viewer to face the interior angle of the mirror assembly and about or near an axis that is perpendicular to the intersection and bisects the interior angle; and,
  - c) rotating the assembly about the axis.
- [c5] 5. The method of claim 4, further comprising the step of:
- d) linking, through a linkage, the rotation of the assembly to a rotatable housing, wherein the housing rotates about said axis twice as fast as the assembly.
- [c6] 6. The method of claim 5, further comprising the step of:
- e) adding a weight to the linkage sufficient to prevent at least a portion of the linkage from rotating.
- [c7] 7. The method of claim 4, further comprising the step of:
- d) disguising the intersection by forming lines parallel to the intersection at the surface of at least one of the mirrors.

- [c8] 8. The method of claim 4, wherein the step of rotating is done manually by the viewer.
- [c9] 9. An apparatus for rotating an image of a viewer thereof, said image being observable to the viewer in real-time, comprising:
- a) two planar mirror surfaces arranged to form a mirror assembly, wherein the planes defined by the surfaces form an intersection with an interior angle of ninety degrees, and wherein the mirror assembly is free to rotate about an axis that is perpendicular to the intersection and bisects the interior angle; and,
  - b) a cover, comprising a window through which a viewer may observe a real-time self-image.
- [c10] 10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the cover is free to rotate about said axis at a rate different from that of the mirror assembly.
- [c11] 11. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the cover comprises a housing generally surrounding the mirror assembly.
- [c12] 12. The apparatus of claim 9, further comprising:
- c) a linkage that causes the assembly to rotate at half the rate of the cover.

- [c13] 13. The apparatus of claim 12, further comprising:  
d) a weight sufficient to prevent at least a portion of the linkage from rotating.
- [c14] 14. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the perimeters of the mirrors are at least partially elliptical.
- [c15] 15. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the plane of rotation is generally perpendicular to the plane that passes through both eyes of the viewer and is coincident with the line of sight of the viewer.